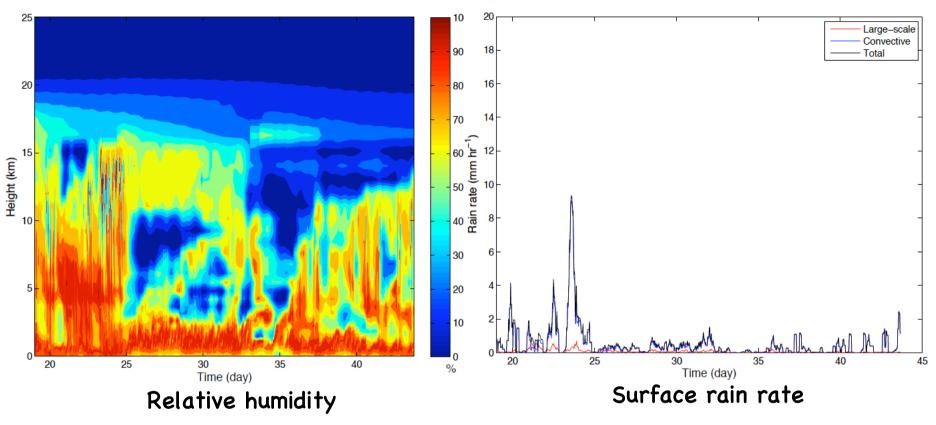
More results from ensemble SCM simulations of TWP-ICE

Laura Davies, Christian Jakob

SCM setup

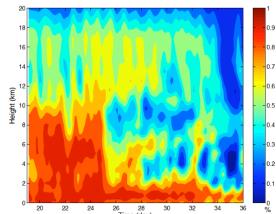
- SCM UM v6.3
- ullet Prescribed advective tendency of Θ and q
- Horizontal winds relaxed on 2 hr timescale
- Fixed SST 29 °C
- Simulate 1 control (best estimate)
- And 100 ensemble members

Control simulation



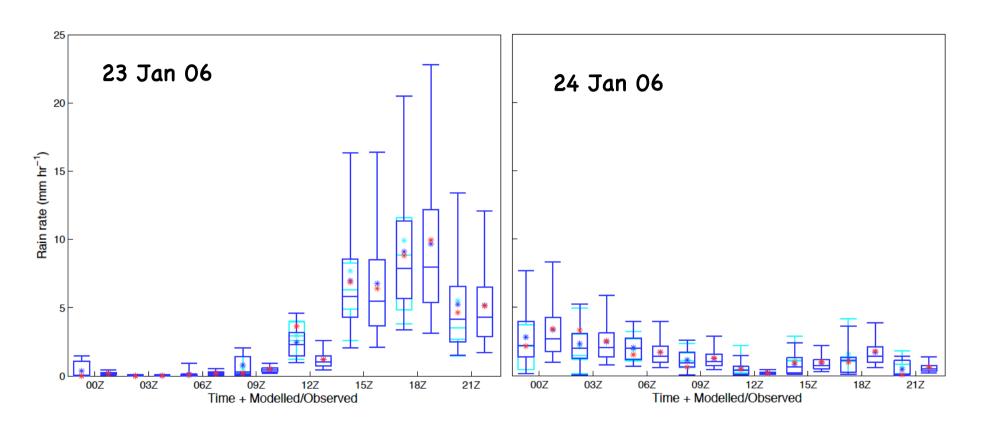
CRM TC ends 3 Feb (Day 34)

November 2008



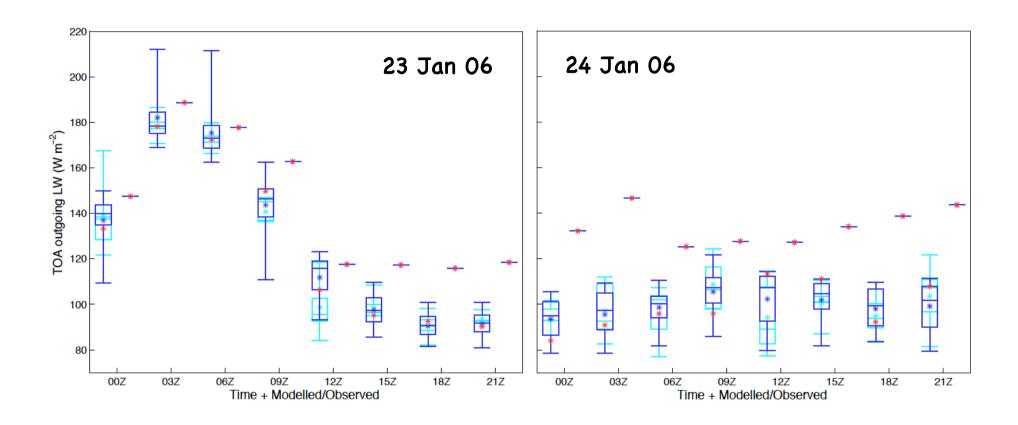
Ensemble rain rates

Passage of MCS



Ensemble TOA outgoing LW

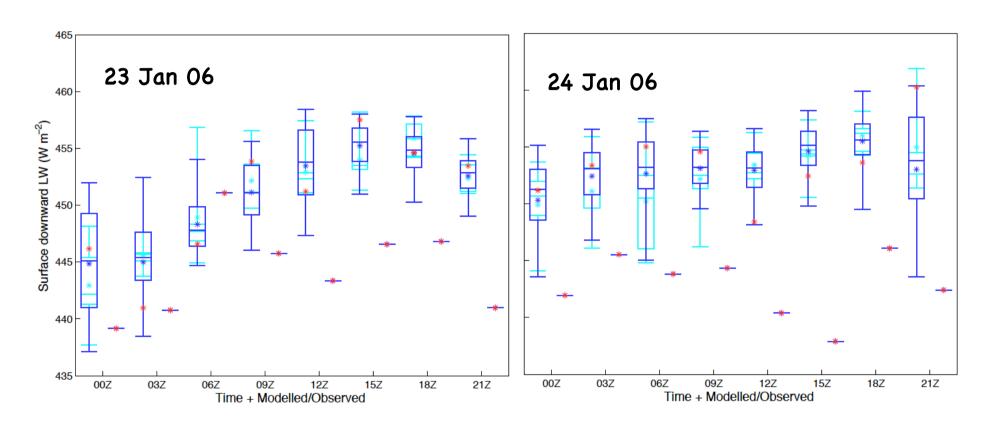
Passage of MCS



Underpredicts TOA LW

Ensemble surface LW (downward)

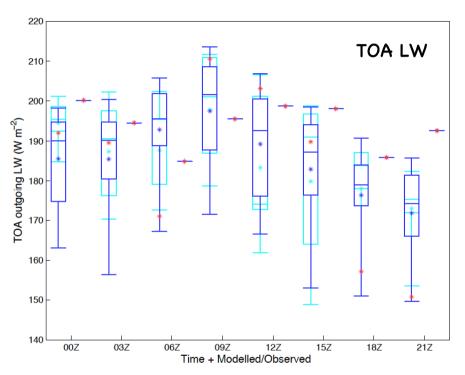
Passage of MCS

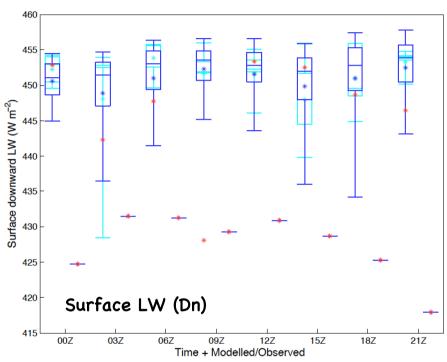


Overpredicts surface downward LW

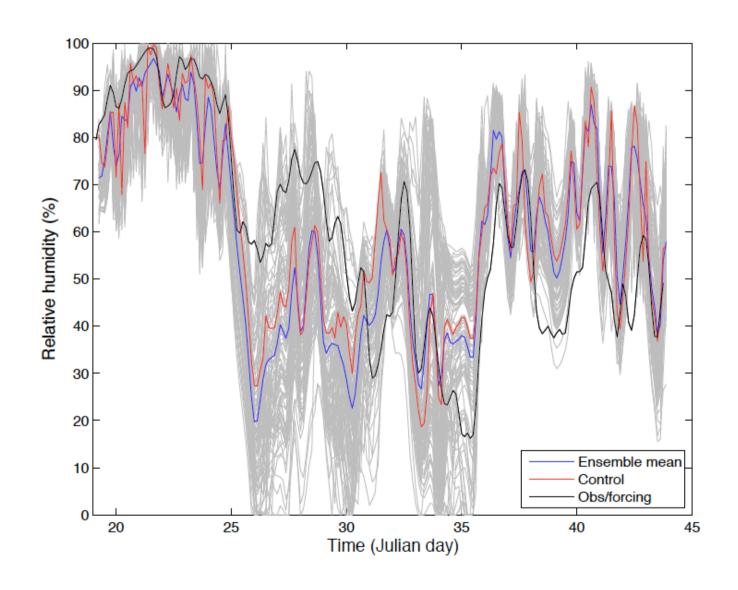
Suppressed monsoon period

27 Jan 08

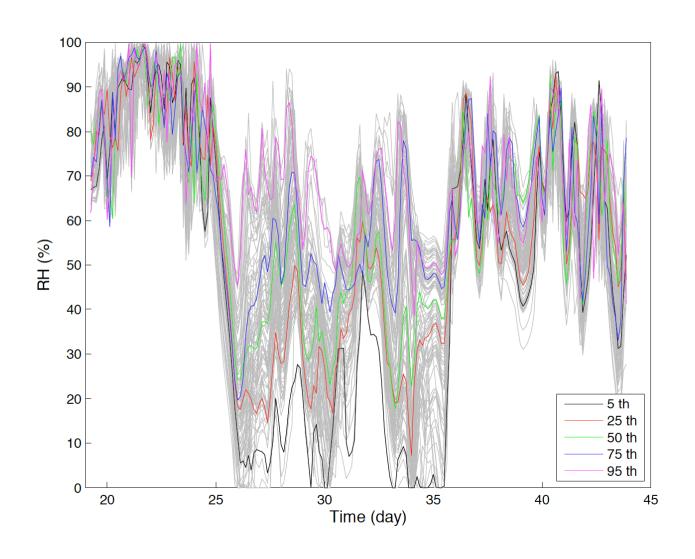




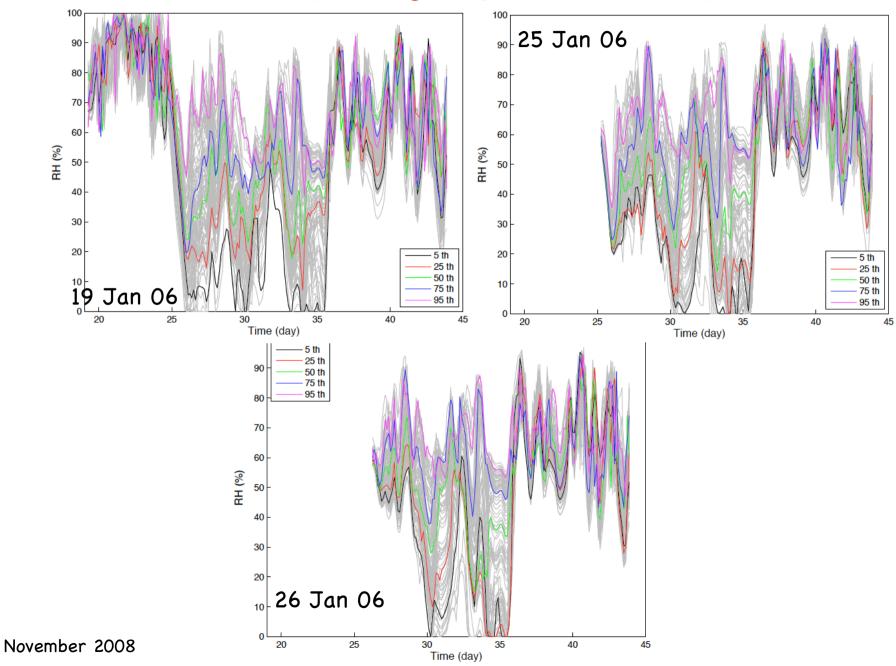
Ensemble mean 500 mb RH



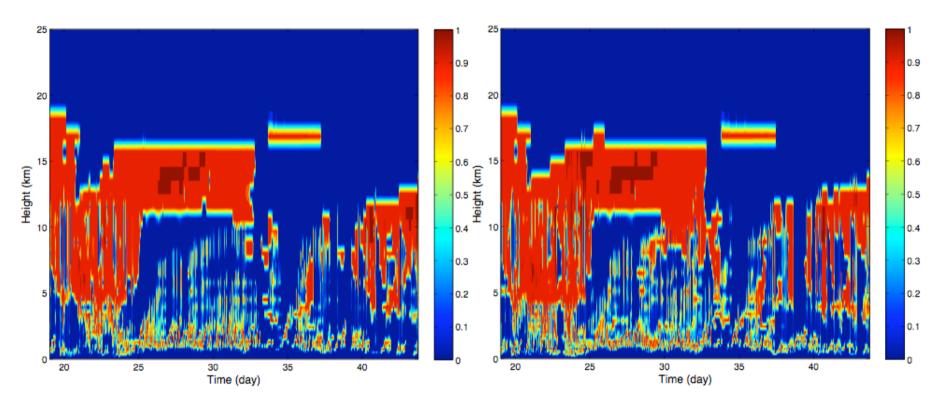
Ensemble 500 mb RH timeseries



Effect of start time



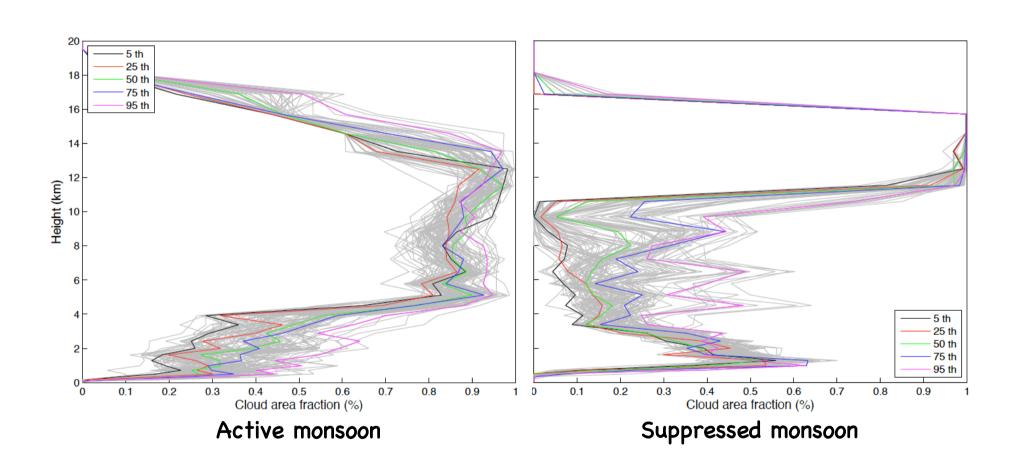
Cloud cover



25 th percentile

75 th percentile

Vertical cloud distribution



Summary

- The ensemble model behaviour is found to have differing characteristics in different atmospheric regimes.
- During the suppressed monsoon there are large differences moisture between the ensemble members in the midtroposphere.
- Ensemble members seem to agree in the active monsoon.
- This impacts on the representation of clouds and interactions with radiation.

Questions arising...

- Do other models have the same behaviour, particularly in the suppressed period?
- Do models have 'difficulty' with more weakly forced conditions?
- Or, is this how the real atmosphere might behave?
- If not, can we get some idea how/why the model develops this behaviour?

SCM testcase specification

- Run 100 ensemble members + 1 control simulation
- ullet Forced by advective tendencies of Θ and q
- Fixed SST 29 °C
- Horizontal winds relaxed to profile
- Ozone profile observed?
- How close should the SCM and CRM testcases be?
- For diagnostics focus on the radiative properties of the atmosphere and interactions with clouds?